The Bowser and Sustut basins are large (c. 40 000 km²), elongate (west to east trending) basins that have been active since the Lower Jurassic. The basins are characterized by evidence of at least two 1-cm thick, primarily bioturbated shelf clastics. In contrast, elsewhere in the Bowser Basin (Oweegee dome area), the lower Hazelton Group is separated in part by a 1-cm thick, non-bioturbated stratigraphic surface (P. O'Sullivan, pers. comm.).

The Bowser and Sustut basins are the major Mesozoic and early Tertiary sedimentary basins in the northwestern part of British Columbia, Canada. The basins are elongate, with dimensions of approximately 40,000 km² each. The basins are characterized by the presence of two distinct stratigraphic units, a 1-cm thick bioturbated shelf clastics and a 1-cm thick non-bioturbated stratigraphic surface in the Oweegee dome area.

The objectives of the work are: to determine the petroleum play and prospect level risks; to locate and assess any possible Jurassic intrusions; to determine the source rocks; and to determine the age of the organic matter. The basins are located in the northwestern part of British Columbia, Canada, and are characterized by the presence of two distinct stratigraphic units, a 1-cm thick bioturbated shelf clastics and a 1-cm thick non-bioturbated stratigraphic surface in the Oweegee dome area.

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